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Contested Election-Smith vs. Shelley.

SPEECH OF HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday July 20, 1882. The House having under consideration the contest ed-election cases of Smith vs. Shelleby—

Mr. Curtin said: Mr. Curtin said:
Mr. Speaker: I am quite sure that
nothing I can say to this House will
change the result, for I apprehend that
the report of the majority of the Committee of Elections in the pending case
will be approved, and the sitting member will be detruded from his seat. We have turned out two sitting members already in a very few days, and I sincerely hope that the majority of this House have not excluded the sitting members and voted in the contestants in these cases for the reason simply that they were negrees. To vote the negroes in because they are men, under the paramount law of the land, would be creditable, for they have equal rights with the members on this floor and ed by the amendments to our Constitutions conferming the state of the parameter of the state o with all other American citizens conferr-tion. But if they are voted in as mem-bers of this House for political purposes in the future because they are negroes, it is not so creditable to the majority, and if the action of the House is controlled by any such motives, serious apprehensions may be entertained in the

prenensions may be entertained in the assertion of such a precedent for the future quiet of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I gave my hearty approbation to the learned gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Kasson] when he introduced a bill some days since to change the manner of disposing of contested the manner of disposing of contested the manner of disposing of contested elections by taking it away from this House so far as possible and remain within the letter of the Constitution; because in the contests as I have noticed we are merely resolved into a political body and the representation of the Congressional districts in contest is referred exclusively to a committee of the ferred exclusively to a committee of the House or a party caucus of the majority. That committee must be so consti-tuted as to represent a majority of the political sentiment of the House; and the political majority of the House in obedience to the report of their own committee or their own caucus in this That committee must be so consti

Congress uniformly unseated the sitting member and seated the contestant.

Mr. Speaker, as we are now sitting the Constitution declares us judges. To be called a judge is a designation known to sacred and profane history in all governments, ancient or modern. comes down to us from the great nation upon whose institutions our own are in a large measure modeled. When a cona large measure modeled. When a con-test is made for a seat as a member upon this floor, representing a consti-tuency of the people of the United States, we are the judges of that elec-tion and we should sink the politician and the partisan; we should put on the ermine and the ermine should be spot-less. And there being no intervening tribunal between the judges of that contest as we are constituted and the God to whom we make our oaths, we should be careful that we leave outside these Halls all partisan political feeling and judge of the rights of constituents independent of political considerations, caste, color, or condition; and this House should not by any improper disposition of its high and important powers weaken in the least measure public confidence. The American citizen has ever, and I hope will ever, trusted to the judgment of his peers as one of the cardinal principles that protects his rights, liberties, and enjoyment of happiness, and, what is infinitely of greater piness, and, what is infinitely of greater consequence, that the written law shall not be tortured by sectional antagonism or partisan zeal into the degradation of the means of punishment or disregard of guaranteed powers for his protection.

I heard the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, [Mr Robeson,] the acknowledged leader of the majority of this House, on a memorable election

this House, on a memorable election election contest assert, as I understood his language, that this House, acting as judges, had a right to override the con-stitution of a State and the election laws made in pursuance of that constiof the sovereignty of the State or the local law regulating elections or the right of its citizens. Mr. Speaker, one right of its citizens. Mr. Speaker, one step more and you have revolution. I have always learned in my reading that the rules of a deliberative body were made for the protection of the minority; and I can well understand how a majority may override the rights of minority representing perhaps an equal number of the people of the United States, from what has occurred on this

Here the hamer fell. The Speaker pro tempore, (Mr. Ryan.)
The six minutes yielded to the gentle man from Pennsylvania have expired.
Mr. Curtin. But another gentleman

man from Pennsylvania have expired.

Mr. Curtin. But another gentleman agreed to yield me fifteen minutes.

Mr. Thompson, of Iowa. I want it to be understood how much time I am

yielding. Mr. Curtin. I understand that you yield me fifteen minutes of your time.
Mr. Thompson, of Iowa. Very well. Mr. Thompson, of Iowa. Very well.
Mr. Curtin. I was proceeding to say
that the rules of a deliberative body are
made, as I understand, for the protection of the minority. And I said the
gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. Robeson,) the acknowledged leader of the
majority of this House, has declared
that this House can override the constitutions of States and local laws and unseat a member at their pleasure. Let us seat a member at their pleasure. Let us Speaker, where we would be by the assertion of such a prin-

ciple or the exercise of such a power if

ter what districts they represented, what States or by an acknowledged majority of their constituencies, until the minority was destroyed and not one left to voice the will or the wishes, the interests or the sentiments of one-hal of the people of the United States, in all important measures directed to the collection of revenue, the expenditures of public money, the disposition of all those measures which lead to prosperithose measures which lead to prosperity. The conservative sentiment and principles which underlie our structure of government would be set at naught, and the minority might be fritted away under the powers given by the rules and under the Constitution to the Speaker of this body; and the majority having acquired absolute control could not only if they pleased increase that majority so as to be entirely satisfactory for the measures they proposed, but they might destroy the minority of the House altogether, and the minority of House altogether, and the minority of the people of the United States might be left without representation on this floor, and might cry in vain for relief, or ask for measures for their prosperity and the glory and the power of this Government. For they would be in the hands of an inexorable majority. Take one step more in the carrying out of such a principle and you have revolu-tion.

Mr. Speaker, if ever revolution comes to this great country; if the liberties, the privileges, and the power of this great people should ever be broken, it will not be by war; it will not be on ac count of social relations, or caste, or privilege. Through this body is the highway upon which bad and designing men may travel to revolution when in the future they may dare to strike at this matchless structure of human government. And I emphasize when we put on the ermine, when the partisan and the politician becomes a judge, let it be spotless. In God's name let us be judges and not partisans. Let us sink judges and not partisans. Let us sink the character of political representatives of class or privilege or color, and feel that we represent a people. The Constitution makes us judge fairly when we come to judge, and not seat a man because he is a black man, nor exclude a man because he is a white man. If he man because he is a white man. If he is a black man having legal rights su-perior to a white man, let us seat him, because he is a man created by the same Providence that created the white man. That is surely logical, as we have made the black man our equal before the law by amendments to our Consti-tution. And if in our political struggles we reach for the black man for political purposes delude, degrade, and beguile him, to oppress and bring him back to a mental bondage, a deeper degradation to him than the physical bondage from which he has been relieved, we degrade ourselves and humiliate our pride of superiority of race, and fail to elevate

Mr. Speaker, take care that your committees report properly, after full, impartial, and just consideration of the law and evidence. But who on that side of the House has read the evidence as detailed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, who has indulged in the bitter-ness, in denunciations, in charges of falsehood and of perjury? Who has read that evidence but homself? In the answer made by my distinguished and youthful colleague from Pennsyl-vania you have a perfect and entire answer to the gentleman's allegations.
Mr. Ranney. Will the gentleman
allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Curtin. What is it you want?

Mr. Ranney, Have you read the record in this case?

Mr. Curtin. No, I have never read the record, and do not believe it as you state it. I take my knowledge of the facts from the statements of my colleague, [Mr. Belitzhoover,] and to his admirable and trenchant speech what I

say is a supplement.

Mr. Ranney. If you have never readit, then do not deny it.

Mr. Curtin, I am contending for the right of freeman and the representa-tion of freemen. The bitter allegations which have been made here come most-ly from a vitiated political desire to as-sert power. If the contestant was elec-ted, although he is dead let us act as judges and expel the distinguished gen-tleman who is here in his seat and represents a constituency. If the contest ant was not elected, our duty will be performed when we declare as judges fairly and honestly on the testimony as adduced, and not be betrayed into the adoued, and not be octayed into the adoption of the sentiments, principles, and declarations of the committee with out a thorough and fair investigation in the absence of which all the allegations, rhetoric, and declamation to which in constitutional legal rights independent membership drivel into unmeaning membership drivel into unmeaning farce, and the consumption of time which should be given to the very im-portant business of the House yet to be disposed of.

That there was something wrong and out of place is shown by the fact that the learned and distinguished chair-man of the Committee on Elections [Mr. Calkins] yesterday, when a majority had decided, a painful majority brought about under circumstances not the most creditable to this Government, got up in his place and stated that in his conscience he did not believe that the man now sitting in his seat had a right to occupy it, and notwithstanding his declaration, and he of all others, as chairman of the committee, should know the majority acted, and the contestant is in, a member of the House. It is time that the judges upon this floor should remember the character they have assumed and decided deliberatel controlled by the evidence and consti tution and laws of the State in which the election we are now considering was

I believe that the man contesting in this case was a white man; I understand he was. No matter whether he was white or black, he had rights in this country. If he were living he would have rights on this floor provided he had facts clearly established which brought him within the laws of the

State, a constituency of which if living, he might have represented on this floor. We are now asked to exclude the sitwe are now asked to exclude the sittand of this logical consequences.

It would be possible for the Speaker of this House, as he has power under the rules to constitute the committees at his pleasure, to form a committee if he pleases of the majority of the House that ould unseat man by man, no mather that could unseat man by man, no mather than the control of the series of the

to have the distinguished gentleman, who is in all respects qualified and cultured, to represent their interests and sentiments

Now, if it is true that we can absolve ourselves from the local law of a state or of a Congressional district, if we can rise above and override State sovereignty and law made under the constitution of the State and of the United States, and the majority of this House can be a law unto itself and settle in caucus or comunto user and settle in caucus or committee or by the dictum of leadership the question as to who shall represent the people upon this floor, then I say that one step more brings revolution in this courter.

this country.

It is not the first time that this has been done. It may possibly be that this is done to punish the people of the South for what has occurred in the past. Surely I have demonstrated in my modicum of history that I did not agree with them in that terrible war. I gave with them in that terrible war. I gave to my country, faithfully and conscientiously, the freshest, strongest years of my life in active struggle to give the moral and physical power of the great State to aid the central Government in compelling obedience to the laws.

I then understood it now, the North would not suffer a disruption of the union of States, and war was made to compel the States south of the line to remain within the Government and enjoy its blessings and benefits. In that terrible war 700,000 strong men, and more, went down to death, and those who contended against the Government and those who gave the highest measure of loyalty to sustain the Government can now unite together in the enjoyment of our matchless Constitution and its broad liberty as citizens of one common country. It did not occur to me that the great heart of the North, when obedience to the law was compelled and the people of that portion of the Government which had been in ingiance, that they would take advan-tage to disturb their relations with color and caste to plunder and rob them of what little was left. Mr. Speaker, I never accorded with that revengeful spirit or sentiment and never will; per haps if I did I would not be here and

have the honor of a place on this floor.

In this case the House is brought face to face with a contest from that disturbed part of the United States. No matter whether the parties to this contest are white men or black. The members of this House will not forget their character as judges, remembering in their deliberations their oaths to their Maker, the anchor which binds the soul Maker, the anchor which binds the soul of man to God, and judge knowingly and understandingly say that no man, remembering that he is acting as judge and juror, will cast his vote and turn his back upon this contest without feeling in his consience that he has performed a high and important duty faithful ed a high and important duty ly to his fellow-citizens and to his coun

ly to his fellow-citizens and to his country.

What I say will, I am quite sure, go for naught; you have decided to turn this gentleman out. You have spoken on the side of the House, and you will speak more. I am expressing my sentiments. While they may not affect a man of the majority of that side of the House, what I will say will wing its way to my constituency, knowing well that the people I represent, who have in the mountains of Central Pennsylvania, will respond heartily to the sentiments which for them I now declare, that they have no ill feeling of hostility or revenge to any portion of hostility or revenge to any portion of the people of this country, and to the august tribunal of humble opinion in that district these views of duty are sub mitted for candid consideration.
Surely they regard every man within

the borders of a common country as a brother. They have that sublime feeling of patriotism which extends through out all our land, not that sentiment which binds you to your home and State and the valley in which you live, however beautiful it may be; or to the town or city of your residence; or to your so-cial relations, however agreeable but that patriotism which is a holier and higher sentiment of the human heart, and makes us call every American citizen a brother; that sentiment which

goes out in sympathy to all humanity.

If the action soon to occur is designed to punish the people of the South, then it is time to pause, for such direction may lead to trouble. If it is expected to humiliate the minority on this side of the aisle, then there must be another denial of parliamentary usage, custom, and law, which gives to the minority rights which cannot be disregarded without a dislocation of the great fundamental principles which lie foundation of our great structure human government. The recollections of that terrible war which so challenged the brain and all the energies and pow-ers of this Government to give to this great people a grandeur which was quite new to the nations of the Old World, which illustrated the heroism of the American people, and has so thorough-ly established their character wherever martial virtues receive the homage of respect, it must never be forgotten was fought against men, against our own kith and kin, against American citizens. We did not in that war direct our forces against women and children, but against strong, brave men; and we learned a lesson we are not to forget. We found in the great battles of the war our losses on the bloody field, and the long contest which sgitated the commerce and the trade and the sentiments of the civilized world, we were engaged in a great work which challenged to the front all our resources, loyal, moral, and physical. It was not war for revenge, and the revengeful feeling now discussed is discreditable to any American man. Its logical lessons have been ed is discreditable to any American man. Its logical lessons have been carried out, and we should forget the animosities and antagonisms which arose out of that strife in the retnrh of the people of that section restored once more to their sworn allegiance to the Government. When Toulon fell in the French Revolution the Abbe Says wrote to the Directory—

Toulon has fallen. We shot one hundred and fifty rebels this morning; we will kill two hundred and fifty more to-morrow morning. It is the only way we have to celebrate victory.

can be no divisions in the future, and if | clerks and to be divided into five class we are true to ourselves then we will be as we are once more united. If it be true that the Representative now on trial has a right to his seat, it is unmanly to punish, through him, his constituency because gentlemen on this floor are governed by recollections of the past. The testimony as detailed and the conclusions made by the ingenious gentleman from Massachusetts feil to gentleman from Massachusetts fail to gentleman from Massachusetts fail to convince me that the gentleman from Alabama has not a right to his seat. I will say, Mr. Speaker, if we are to regard the lessons of philosophy teaching by example, that the end of all revolutions is the oppression of the minorities. There was a Russian field marshal once and "coder raigns in Warsach" and the said "order reigns in Warsaw," and the heroic people of Poland, a nation which had made its mark so strongly on the face of Europe, a people who resisted and drove back the Turk, then carrying his conquest into the heart of Europe a strong liberty loving people for their natural right of liberty and law as derived from their own nationality, were compelled to submission, to despotic power, to imprisonment, exile, and

Hope for a season bade the earth farewell, And freedom shricked when Kosciusko tell

Order reigned in Warsaw; there was no minority there.
[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. Thompson, of Iowa, resumed the Mr. Curtin. I would like five min-

utes more only five minutes.
Mr. Thompson, of Iowa. I have no me to spare. Mr. Curtin. You were born in Penn-

sylvania and must be a generous man.
Just give me five minutes. [Laughter.]
Mr. Calkins. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has all been given out.
I will yield five minutes of my time to he gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr.

Curtin.]
Mr. Curtin. I thank the gentleman. low I have only five minutes to speak

of minorities.

In the French revolution, after the ing had lost his head and legitimate government was destroyed, there re-mained in the Council of Five Hundred an intelligent and conservative minoriwhich gave offense and trouble to be progressive revolutionists of that the progressive revolutionists of that country. One day when the council was in session and the minority asserted and contended for their rights, the bloody-handed leader of the revolution uttered the declaration, "Purge the convention! Let the blood of the wicked flow!" In one hour there was no minority in that body. This is a disposition of a minority not likely to occur in this country, certainly not in this in this country, certainly not in this House, but who can tell what may oc-cur in the future; and should we not protect posterity by the wisdom of our Government from all such scenes as occurred in Paris, where, under a semblance of a representative form of gov-ernment, the streets of Paris ran with human blood and government was moved from its legitimate and proper functions? For fifteen years civilization rocked and reeled under the heavings of that wonderful revolution and milons of people went down to death.
ommerce barely lived, civilization was brought to a pause, millions denied God and set up for worship the Goddess of

Mr. Speaker, I do not say this is to ccur in this country; I do not expect t; but it is proper and right to say be-ore I close that the minority has rights paranteed by the Constitution and laws of this country which cannot be denied without disregarding the great fundamental principles of this Government, under which we enjoy so many blessings. And if it should occur that a body of men in the future should con ceive to conspire revolution, to strike down our form of government as to take from the Representatives on this side of the aisle the benefits and blessings ac-corded them by the Constitution of the Inited States and the rules of debate of this House, this is the place for such a body of men and this the highway to the consummation which we can only ontemplate with feelings of sorrow and humliation. Applause.

Proposed Postal Improvements. Washington, July 21.—The House devoted several hours to-day to the consideration of business reported by the Post Office committee, and several bills were passed. The most important one was the bill to modify the postal money order system. It provides for the issue of "Postal notes" for sums less than five dollars, to meet a want which has been strongly felt ever since the fractional currency went out of circulation. The fee for the issue of a postal note is to be cents, and the note is to be payable to bearer at the money order office from which it is issued, or at the office designated by the person who procures it. Such a note will become invalid three months from the date of its issue, but a duplicate may be obtained by payment of an additional fee of 3 cents. The bill also modifies the fees for the issue of money orders, and establishes new rates as follows: For orders not ex-ceeding \$10, 8 conts; for orders exceeding \$10, and not exceeding \$15, 10 cents; for orders exceeding \$15 and not exceeding \$30, 15 cents; for orders ex exceeding \$50, 15 cents; for orders exceeding \$40, 20 cents; for orders exceeding \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 25 cents; for orders exceeding \$50 and not exceeding \$60, 30 cents; for orders exceeding \$60 and not exceeding \$70 and not exceeding ceeding \$70 and not exceeding \$80, 40 cents; for orders exceeding \$80 and not exceeding \$100, 45 cents; no order is to be issued for a sum exceeding \$100.

The bill also provides that the amount of all money orders which shall have remained unpaid for a period of seven years shall be deposited in the Treasury for the service at the Post Office Department. This fund shall, however, partieller. Institute shall, nowever, be subject to draft for payment of any money order more than seven years old upon satisfactory proof of its ownership. The total amount of unpaid money orders at the end of June, 1881, was \$2,005,965.59, of which the Post Office Auditor estimates that \$1,250,000.

s. No change is made in the salaries.

Another bill passed to fix the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class; also one to authorize the Post-master General to extend the postal service under any contract by increasing the length of the route, a distance not exceeding twenty miles from either end and pay the contractor a pro rata amount on his contract for the increased mileage.

The Language of Christ.

BY PHILLIP SCHAFF, D. D.

What language did our Saviour speak? Greek? or Hebrew? or both? and in what proportion? As the Son of man and Saviour of the world, he was above the limitations of race, nationality, and language. He was absolutely perfect, the model for universal imitation. Nevertheless he was a historical person, and, as such, had a well defined individuality. He was a son of limitation. son, and, as such, had a well defined in-dividuality. He was a son of David and Abraham, born and raised in Palestine, and could not have been born anywhere else, either in China, or in Italy, or in Greece, or among the savages in Germany or England, where no preparation was made for his reception and appreciation and where the seed of the divine word would have fal-len on ice. He was a Jew of the Jews, had a Jewish physiognomy, dressed, ate, spake, and lived like his countrymen. How could he have been understood by them if he had not addressed them in their tongue? What then was this

tongue?
He wrote nothing. He is himself the Book of Life to be read by all men. He stamped his image upon the world's history and upon every human heart and life that yields itself to his trans-forming and sanctifying influence. But some of his disciples wrote books—the New Testament. And they all wrose Greek. Only one of them, Matthew, it said to have written his Gospel first in Hebrew, and then in Greek. Even James, the brother of the Lord, who spent all his public life in Jerusalem, as far as he know, addressed his epistle to the twelve tribes of Isreal in the ireek language.

Did, then, our Saviour likewise speak Greek? There is something pleasing in the idea. There never was a nobler the idea. There never was a nobler, richer, more flexible language spoken or written, than the language of Homor, of Plato, of Sophoeles, of Aristotle, and all those immortal poets, philosophers, and historians, whose works are to this day studied as models of style all over the pixilized scale. the civilized world. And the noblest of all uses to which it was put is this, hat it became the organ for the everlasting truth of our religion, the silver picture for the golden apple of the gos-pel. The Greek was the language of civilization, and of international inter-course. Since the conquests of Alexan-der the Greet, who are internal intercourse. Since the conquests of Alexander the Great, who carried the Greek into the Orient, and still more since the conquests of Rome, which united all the nations from the banks of the Euphrates and the Nile to the banks of the Rhine and the shores of the Atlantic, the Greek had become the cosmopolitan language, as the French was on the continent in the last century, and as the English is now in the British colonies and in North America. This was one of the providential preparations the introduction and spread of

Christianity.

The Greek penetrated into Palestine two or three hundred years before Christ. Tais is evident from the numerous Greek names of Jews, and of places of Palestine from some pair of Palestine from some pairs. of Palestine, from coins and in tions, from the Greek version of the Old Testament which was used by the Apostles and Evangelists, from the large number of Greek speaking Jews, called 'Hellenists," from the writings of Philo and Josephus, who wrote in Greek, and from the New Testament itself. For it need not be supposed that the sacred writers learned the Greek language miraculously on the day of Pentecost. They had abundant opportunity to learn it naturally in their youth, on the street and common intercourse with their fellow-men, especially in Galilee,

who called on him shortly before the passion, and King Herod and Pontius For a Roman governor appointed for a short time would hardly learn Hebrew, and no interpreter is men-But we cannot agree with those schol-

ars who maintain that Christ used the Greek language exclusively or even chiefly. We must distinguish between the common every-day language of the people, and the occasional language of the higher cleases and the occasional language. of the higher classes, and of busine men. Palestine was at the time of Christ a bilingual country, like the men. frontier countries on the continent (Alsace, Lorraine, Posen, some cantons of Switzerland,) or like Wales in Eng-land, or Eastern Canada, or the German counties of Pennsylvania. The popular language was the Hebrew, or rather the Aramaic, a cognate dialect which supplanted the Hebrew after the Baby-lonian exile. In this, their native tongue, our Saviour would address the

we have the positive proof of that in several words which have been pre-served to us in the Gospel of Mark, which is the faithful echo of the origi-nal impression of St. Peter. When our nal impression of St. Peter. When our Saviour was to call the daughter of Jairus back to life, he addressed her in the Aramaic words Talitha cumi; that is, "damsel arise." When He opened the ears of the deaf and dumb man in Decapolis, He said to him Ephphatha; that is, "Be opened." And when He reached the height of His vicarious suffering on the cross, He exclaimed, again in Aramaic, Eloi, Eloi, (the Hebrew would be Eli, Eli,) lama sabachthani? that is, "My God, my God, why hast Thou for saken me?"

guages: in Hebrew, the language of religion; in Greek, the language of culture; and in Latin, the language of empire,—thus proclaiming that Jesus of Nazareth died for all nations and all classes of men.

Quieting the Insane.

Among the inmates of a Western Insane Asylum is a man who is often per-fectly sensible, and when accosted at such times causes visitors to wonder why he is confined there. This inmate entered into conversation the other day with a caller whose dress proclaimed him a clergyman. Said the proclamed that a dergyman. Said the mad-man: "It was too bad, was it not, the killing of Crant at Chicago?" "It was," said the minister, who followed the accepted ustom of assenting to the statements of lunction for people asked the accepted ustom of assenting to the statements of lunatics for peace's sake. "Hayes was assassinated at Cincinnati, was he not?" again asked the lunatic. "Yes," replied the clergyman. "And was not Queen Victoria murdered in her palace?" To this query from the mad-man the clerical visitor once more answered in the affirmative. The lunar answered in the affirmative. mad-man the clerical visitor once more answered in the affirmative. The lunatic named one after anoter, a dozen royal personages, all of whom the clergyman was led to admit were put out of the way. Finishing his catechism, the mad-man turned to the clergyman and said fiercely: "Your dress would show said fiercely: "Your dress would show you to be a minister, but you are the worst liar I ever met."

How to Spoil a Husband.

Run bills without his-knowledge.
Let him sew the buttons on his shirt.
Give as much as he can earn a month
for a new bonnet.
Tell him as plainly as possible you
married him for a living.
Tell him the children inherit all their
mean traits of characteristics.

mean traits of character from his side

of the family.

Let it out sometimes when you are good and mad that you wished you had married some other fellow that you used to go with.

Give him to understand, as soon Give him to understand, as soon as possible after the honeymoon, that kissing is good enough for spoony lovers, but that for married folks it is confoundedly silly. If he takes to kissing the cook or chambermaid after that

Mother and Children Lost in the Woods.

don't be too hard on him.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21 .- Mrs. Wilson, with her two children, aged 7 and 9 years, left her home at Newburg, on the Mackinac Railroad, to visit a neighthe Mackinac Raifroad, to visit a neighbor, and while going through the woods lost her way. It was supposed that wild beasts had devoured the whole party. Last Monday, however, they were found by a hunter. The mother and one child were dead and the other child alive, sitting hadden bedden bodies. They sitting hadden bedden bodies. sitting beside the dead bodies. had lived some days on cranberries.

Getting Ready for a Second Deluge.

—An old crank named Randolph, inspired with the belief that a second
flood will visit the earth in October
next, is building an ark on the Allegheny river, near Pittsburg. The dimensions of the "floater" are 228 feet
in langth by 48 feet wide. It will be in length by 48 feet wide. It will be sixteen feet high and will draw two feet six inches of water. Its capacity will be 100 tons. There will be two decks, an upper and lower. The upper deck will be divided off into innumerable compartments, which will contain all the different specimens of wild and domestic animals the crank can procure, in pairs, between the time of the com-pletion of the "ark and the flood. The upper deck will be for humanity, and the projector's aim will be to have all the different races represented. His next aim will be to have all the trades next aim will be to have all the trades and professions represented, especially the newspapers. Randolph is giving the construction of the sloop his personal attention. The first deck is well under way and he confidently expects to have it in readiness for the grand final by the first of Sautember. final by the first of September.

THE NEW PROCESS .- Mr. J. F. Eilsstreet and common interest.

their fellow-men, especially in Galilee, their native province, which was full of Greek speaking Gentiles.

From all these facts we may safely infer that our Lord, too, knew the Greek language, not indeed from books, nor from school, but from ordinary intercourse. Why should he have been ignorant of a language which was ignored by the new language. We have no doubt that he used the Greek language when speaking with strangers, and with heathens, with such persons as the Syrophœnician woman, the heathen centurion, the "Greeks" who called on him shortly before over their difficulties by using fine cloths, without using purifiers. This, in my experience, proved an entire failure, for in order to get a good yield they have to grind low and thus destroy a great portion of the flour. I wish to state what kinds of Pennsylvania wheat are the best for New Process grinding. In my judgment the long berry variety are the best, namely, the Mediterra-nean, Lancaster, Rock, Blue Stem and Ocean Amber. These are the hardest varieties of Pennsylvania wheat, and hence contain most gluten. The poor est varieties are the Clawson and Fultz."

Simon Cameron says "politics is like gambling," and he knows, says the Reading News, for there is no other man Reading News, for there is no other man in the United States to-day who has dealt the cards more successfully, and maintained his prestige. He could cheat like a veteran when he played his first hands, as his bolting processes prove. The Lebo, Manear and Wagonseller incident when he gambled away a cool \$60,000 to make the United States Senatorship shows that he could lose with fortitude. But it was never suspected that the old man would back out of the game and play it with a dummy, until Don one day surprised the boys by appearing in the dealer's chair and began raking in the "chips."

the Aramaic words Talitha cumi; that is, "damsel arise." When He opened the ears of the deaf and dumb man in Decapolis, He said to him Ephphatha; that is, "Be opened." And when He reached the height of His vicarious suffering on the cross, He exclaimed, again in Aramaic, Eloi, Eloi, (the Hebrew would be Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani? that is, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?"

It is very significant that the inscription on the cross was in three landary and the control of the kind was made in 1859, when he bought "Lantern" and "Light" of \$9,000. He paid \$40,000 for Pocations, \$35,000 for Dexter, \$20,000 for Sedward Everett, \$20,000 for Startle, \$13,000 for Edwin Forest, and \$36,000 for Rarus. Last year he bought Escort for \$3,000, Halcyon for \$4,000 and Keene Jim for \$40,000.